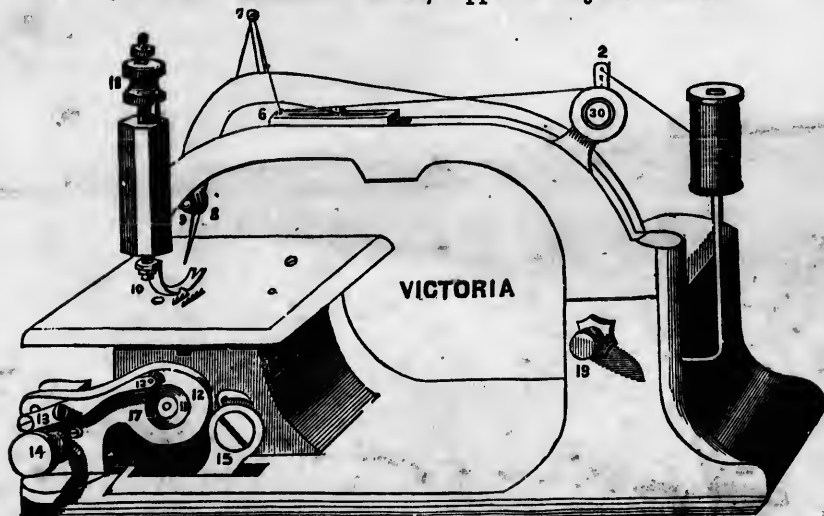


# Directions for Using S. BROWN'S Victoria Sewing Machine.

OFFICE: Richmond Street, Opposite Crystal Block.



## GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The Machine must be kept clean, and oiled with the best Sperm Oil once for every ten hours use. Always run the Machine in the direction from the operator. Always have the presser foot raised when there is nothing under it, to prevent it being scratched by the feeder. Never pull or detain the work while it is passing through the Machine. Never take the Machine apart otherwise than is herein directed. Take care of the bobbins, that they do not get scratched or bent; and insert nothing in them to pick out the thread but the thread-picker which accompanies the Machine.

## SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

1. BELTING AND OILING THE MACHINE.—Raise the needle to its full height; remove the cloth plate by taking out the two screws seen on the top. You will then observe two divisions in the frame containing the work. In the left division will be seen the lower end of the needle arm, and a small hole in it for the purpose of oiling. On either side of the division is a groove running down to the shaft for the purpose of oiling it. By the side of the small belt pulley is a cam, upon which rests the feeder; a few drops of oil must be put upon it. Each side of the feeder must be oiled, where it works in the long guide way. To the right of the machine is the Hook 19; it must be oiled at both joints. At the back part of the machine are two cast-iron bolts, 19, upon which the needle arm vibrates. These must be oiled occasionally where they enter the needle arm. All the wearing parts of the treadle and stand must be oiled. When the belt is removed, it can only be replaced by taking off the cloth plate. When the belt gets too loose, cut off a small piece, and make a new hole for the belt hook.

2. THREADING THE MACHINE.—Place the spool on the pin 1, pass the thread through the guide 2, thence once around the grooved wheel so that it will come off from the top as seen in the diagram; thence through the eye in the slide 6; thence through the small post 7; thence through the eye of needle bolt 9, and then through the needle, leaving an end about three inches long.

3. WINDING THE BOBBIN.—Place the Bobbin on the spindle of the spool attached to the under part of the table. Throw off the leather belt from the driving pulley, and replace with the small cord, passing it over the spooler. Secure the end of thread in the bobbin by passing it two or three times around; then hold the spool in the hand on the wire pin which accompanies the Machine, and operate the treadle until the bobbin is filled. Have the thread in the bobbin at least one size smaller than the top thread for general work. Wind the thread tight in the bobbin, so as to have it contain as much as possible.

4. PLACING THE BOBBIN AND ITS THREAD.—17 is the bobbin case, to open which you will turn the nut 14 towards the operator, and insert the bobbin at the opposite end, at 12, so that the thread will run off from the top, leaving about two inches resting on the top of the case, and the end hanging over at 13. Hold the bobbin in its place with the left hand, while the nut 14 is tightened with the right hand. The bobbin is taken out with the thumb of the left hand, after the nut 14 is loosened. Always in putting in the bobbin bring the hook 15 to its lowest point, so as to be on the way. 13 is a spring on the side of the case, in one end of which is a pin resting on the bobbin; and it must rest very lightly, just enough to keep it steady, and give a slight tension. The pressure can be adjusted by means of the second screw, but it seldom wants altering, as it is properly adjusted at the Factory. If the bobbin should not be large enough to let the thread pass round free, loosen the case and turn the small screw under the spring 13 until it projects on the inside sufficient to prevent the case from closing quite so much. This screw is very seldom required to be altered, and only when very large thread is used.

5. THE TENSION.—30 is the tension, and a certain degree of tension on the thread must be made to commence with. Turning the nut 30 to the right tightens the stitch, and the opposite loosens. If the tension is too tight the thread will break, and if not tight enough the stitches will be loose. The operator must regulate accordingly.

6. SETTING THE NEEDLE.—At 8 is the needle bolt, and 9 is the nut to tighten it. Take the small wrench, and placing it on the nut 9, and turning towards the operator, the bolt will be loose. Turn in the opposite direction to tighten. The needle is inserted in the hole through the bolt, next to the arm; have the arm raised to its full height; put the needle in the hole from the top, and secure it at the shank; turn the machine gently, and if the needle strikes the plate take the large wrench and place the small notch of it on the flat part of the bolt, and so turn it until the needle enters the hole in the cloth plate. It will be observed that all the needles are curved, and on one side is a long groove, on the other is a short one. The hollow of the curve must be toward the rear of the Machine—the long groove to the left of the operator. Set the needle so that the point of the hook 15 will be about a sixteenth of an inch above the eye of the needle when it passes it. Care should be taken not to blunt the point of the needle, nor let it incline towards the hook 15 so much as to come in contact with it or the bobbin case. If the needles should so incline after they are properly fastened, they can be straightened by means of the notch in the small wrench, taking hold of the needle at or near the shank.

7. THE PRESSER SEEN NEEDLES TO BE USED.—For sewing Woolen cloth, or other heavy material with coarse thread, the largest needle must be used. Quilting, or sewing fine silk goods with fine thread or silk, No. 1 or 2 needles should be used. For fine linen with very fine cotton, such as 70 or 80, the No. 0 and No. 1 should be used. Never attempt to sew with a fine needle and coarse thread, or with a coarse needle and fine thread. In selecting sewing cotton, get those kinds that are most free from knots and uneven places.

8. PLACING THE WORK TO BE SEWN.—Raise the needle to its full height—raise the presser foot 10 by the lifter 9, giving the knob a slight turn round, which will secure the presser foot in its position. Adjust the work in its proper place, then let drop the presser foot by turning round the lifter 9 until the pin in it enters the hole in the arm; pull off about three inches of thread and hold in the right hand, turning the balance wheel under the table with the left hand until a few stitches are made, taking care that the wheel does not turn backwards when the hand is removed, or the thread will become entangled and break. In taking out the work, first raise the needle by means of turning the wheel with the left hand, then pull off enough thread to start again and cut it; then raise the presser foot, take out the work and cut off the thread.

9. BREAKING OFF THREAD.—See that the needle is low enough so that the hook 15 will not cut it at the eye when entering the loop. If the thread is uneven and knotty, and of a very inferior quality, or too large for the needle, it will break. See that it unwinds freely from the spool, and does not catch or tangle around the spool. If there is too great tension, or if the needle should be sharp in the eye, the thread will break and the needle eye should be polished out with a thread.

10. THE GAUGE.—Along with the Machine will be found a gauge, which can be fastened to the cloth plate with the round headed screw. The Gauge is placed at any desired distance from the presser foot and made fast, then the work is held up to it as it passes along. Parallel seams of any width apart can be stitched with the greatest accuracy.

11. REGULATING THE STITCH.—Under the cloth plate, at the front of the Machine, is a small lever handle. By raising it the stitch is lengthened, and by pushing it downward the stitch is shortened. Observe that the lever is not so low down as to entirely prevent the goods from being carried along.

12. REWINDING.—Should the end of the bobbin thread get broken off inside, take the thread pin and pull it out and re-wind, and if it can be got out by blowing into the bobbin. In the presser foot will be found a long slot just in advance of the needle; this is for the purpose of seeing the edge of the seam and guiding it by. Sometimes, owing to carelessness in putting on the belt, it will ride over on to the cam, and prevent the machine from turning. Remove the plate and run it back. Should the needle arm become loose on the centres 18, take the large wrench, loose the jam nuts, and then take the wire pin and screw the centres in until there is no side motion to the arm, then tighten up the Jam nuts again.

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S. BROWN, Proprietor.

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